LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Lord Hartington Prescribes for English Maladies.

GAMBETTA'S FLIRTATION WITH COMMUNISM

Searching Bismarck's Note Book for the Austro-German Treaty.

BOYD AND ELLIOTT MATCHED.

Mayfair Flocks Into Court to Avenge Its Favored Beauties.

A FORGER'S APPEAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

A telegram from Constantinople states that

LONDON, Oct. 26, 1879. The Mozambique and Zanzibar section of the South African telegraph table has been com pleted.

Ahmed Vefik Pacha has resigned the governor-Mesers. Gilbert and Sullivan are among the

passengers by the steamer Bothnia yesterday from Liverpool for New York. The Ministerial journal, the Politica, says :-"Señor Canovas del Castillo, like Martinez

Campos, favors the immediate abolition of sla-A despatch from Paris to the Daily Telegraph says that Baron Ring, the French represents

tive in Roumelia, has been attacked and robbed by brigands in Macedonia.

The St. Petersburg Golos states that in the budget as realized for last year the revenue was

625,972,000 rubles and the ordinary expenditure 600,510,000 rubles, besides 408,000,000 rubles for extraordinary war

The Allan Line Steamship Company has sent out to the various shipbuilding firms on the Clyde specifications on which they invite tenders for the construction of a large steamer for their transatlantic mail and passenger line. Tenders for an iron or steel vessel are asked It is intended that the steamer shall accommodate 200 saloon passengers. She is to be named the Parisian.

THE SPANISH PLOODS. The river Segara, in Murcia, has risen a

burst occurred on Friday night at Menagalbon, near Malaga. Forty houses were flooded, two of which collapsed and two persons were drowned.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

A telegram from Madrid states:-"The Committee on Reforms in Cuba propose to reduce the expenditures of the colony, maintain direct taxation, suppress the export duty, increase the indirect taxation of agricultural products by five per cent and recommend the construction of a railway through the central provinces of Cuba."

AUSTRO-GERMAN MEMORANDA.
Telegrams from Berlin and Vienna concur in stating that the alliance between Germany and Austria is not a written treaty, signed by the Emperors, but is in the form of memoranda which Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy exchanged and communicated to their respective sovereigns. who approved thereof.

THE TRANSVAAL BOERS.

A despatch from Cape Town, dated October 15, by the way of Aden, says :- "Colonel Lanyon, with a detachment of the First Dragoon | report of the Lawson-Labouchère case, which one to Middleburg in co of a slight disturbance among the Boers." A despatch, dated Durban, October 15, to the second edition of the Times, says :- "Zululand is quiet. The Boers continue contumacious, but fighting is improbable."

GAMBETTA AND THE AMNESTY. A despatch from Paris to the Times says :-"M. Gambetta has returned to Paris. An evening paper states that M. Gambetta is opposed to reopening the amnesty question, and that he disclaims responsibility for the utterances of the République Française. But, whether M. Gambetta opposes or supports amnesty, the Chamber of Deputies will certainly reject it. The Ministry will not need to make it a Cabinet question. They have strengthened themselves and have reassured the moderate men by the recent prosecutions. It seems also quite settled that clause seven of M Jules Ferry's Educational bill will not be made a Cabinet question. Thus the Cabinet will not fall on the two questions which menaced it, though if it lives through the coming session of the Chambers France will certainly show itself a country of surprises."

COOPER CONDEMNED

THE FORGER OF TWO HEMISPHERES PLEADS GUILTY AT THE OLD BAILEY-HE WEEPS. IMPLORES. FAINTS AND IS SENTENCED TO PIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 25, 1879. The Court of the Common Sergeant, at the Old Bailey, was on the point of rising, shortly before four this afternoon, when a man in dark clothes with a pale, haggard face, and a wild look in his eyes, was placed at the bar. It was William Ringgold Cooper, accused of forgery by Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., the bankers. Mr. Poland, prosecuting on behalf of the Treasury, related the circumstances of the case. Mr. Montagu Williams, who appeared for the defence, pointed out briefly that the forgeries had been unsuccessful, and asked that a light sentence be imposed. The Common Sergeant asked the prisoner if he had any reason to give why the sentence of the Court should not be passed. Then ensued a dramatic

THE APPEAL OF DESPAIR

Cooper, with outstretched bands, appealed for mercy. "I am by birth and education a gentleman," said he. "When I took the house at Hemel Hempstead I thought I could honestly maintain it. I furnished it for the sake of my wife." As he said this the man's voice trembled, and the spectators in court began to be interested in his story. Cooper drew himself up and continued. "We garnished that house," he said, "with honeful auticipations. Every article it con-

cherished the fond expectation that there we to look my wife in the face. I was tempted whom the full penalty ought to fall. The learned er's head sank on his breast and he wept. "My crime is the greater," he proceeded, "because my wife would have followed me to the end of the earth and would have shared my last crust of bread in poverty. I have now lost hope, future, honor, everything but a sense of shame which will follow me forever." The prisoner's utterance was frequently choked by sobs. His address had become affecting. It seemed to be the result of terrible remorse. But every word was known to be

The Common Sergeant did not criticise the appeal. He curtly sentenced Cooper to five years' penal servitude. During the reading of this sentence Cooper's hands were clasped and his eyes raised in supplication to the ceiling. As the last word fell from the Judge's lips the prisoner uttered a scream, and was carried away in what seemed to be an agony of tears. The lightness of his sentence is said to be the result of counsels' arrangement that Cooper's previous record should not be considered, and also that the United States authorities might secure him upon its expiration. His solicitors state that he insisted on defending the case until he learned that the HERALD had published the story of his career. Then he immediately decided to plead guilty and so escape a sentence of penal servitude for life.

BEAUTY AVENGED.

TRIAL OF ADOLPHUS ROSENBERG FOR LIBELLING THE LONDON BELLES-MAYPAIR AT THE OLD BATTLEY-TUNCH AND LORGNETTES-MR. LANG-TRY'S DEBUT-SENTENCE DEFERRED.

(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.1

LONDON, Oct. 25, 1879. The Central Criminal Court presented this morning a quite unusual appearance. The case of Adolphus Rosenberg, charged with libel by Mrs. Edward Langtry and Mrs. Cornwallis West, was there to be tried. Long before ten o'cleck there were fashionable carriages making their way down Fleet street, and hansom cabs, with unusually swell occupants, wheeling round the corner of the Holborn Viaduct into the Old Bailey. The staircases that led to the court were bright with modish bonnets and light autumn overcoats. Many persons had brought their lunches with them. Belgravia had migrated into the precincts of Newgate. The benches set apart for visitors, rising tier on tier behind the barristers' seats, were filled within five minutes after the doors were opened. The feminine element predominated. Many of the ladies sat with opera glasses in hand. Sir Charles Whetham, the Lord Mayor, whose term of office expires in a few days, entered the court in his long red robes, preceded by his officers with sword and mace. He took his sent on the bench beside the desk of the presiding judge. At his left was Sir Robert Carden, who presides as magistrate at Guildhall. Sir Robert had the Times spread out before him, and was reading, with considerable interest, and not without hilarity, an extended preceding day. Messrs. Bevan and Burt, the Sheriffs, with members of the Common Council and other city officers, were accommodated with conspicuous seats in the court.

BENCH AND BAR. At five minutes after ten the Court rose to its feet and Justice Hawkins entered. Sir Henry Hawkins, of the Exchequer division, is a keen-eyed, excitable judge, with a knack of delivering his phrases with a sharp jerk and of pitching his voice in a shrill key, which is at first amusing and afterward tiresome. The space allotted to the Bar was througed. Sir Watkin Williams, Q. C., and four other eminent counsel appeared for Mrs. Cornwallis West; Sergeant Parry, Mr. Montagu Williams and others for Mrs. Langtry. The prisoner had evidently appreciated the gravity of his situation, for Mr. Willis, Q. C., had been engaged to defend him. The printers of Town Talk were also represented by counsel, who rather watched the case than took part in it. Mr. Edward Lewis, the solicitor, who is said to know the secrets of half the great families of England, bustled about the Court, nominally appearing for Mrs. West, but apparently whispering with equal impartiality to Sir Watkin Williams and Sergeant Parry. None but the most important cases had ever drawn such an array of barristers into a criminal court. As I sat up on high and looked down from the topmost tier of seats the white wigs of the opposing counsel seemed to me like lines of breakers in the Coney Island surf.

THE ACCUSED. The prisoner was at once brought into the cock. He sat there seemingly unfrightened and gazed about him with a careless air. He is' said to be twenty-seven years old. He has a dark mustache and side whiskers. He wears eveglasses. His face is of a decidedly Hebrew cast. Theelerk of the court read over the charge to him. It set forth that he, on the 8th October, published defamatory libels concerning Mr. Cornwallis West and his wife, and on five various oceasions concerning Mr. Langtry and his wife. Being called upon to plead, Rosenberg's counsel said he was instructed to put in a plea of "Guilty." The printers' counsel also rose and tendered a similar plea. Before anything more could be said, Sergeant Parry had adjusted his eyeglasses and with great earnestness proceeded to argue upon that count of the indictment which charged the prisoner with knowing the article in Town Talk to be false. He said that the person who publishes a paper ought to be fully aware of its contents. It

was of no avail that Rosenberg had given the

arranged by my wife's loving hands, and we name of the writer of the articles. It no more lessened his offence in the eyes of the law than should happily spend the remainder of our in those of public opinion. Rosenberg was the lives. I met with reverses and was ashamed responsible editor: Rosenberg was the man on and fell." Saying this the prison- Sergeant then called Mr. Edward Langtry into the witness box.

MRS. LANGTRY'S HUSBAND.

The appearance of Mr. Langtry excited the liveliest interest. The ladies brought their lorguettes into play, and whispered comments passed freely from bench to bench. Mr. Langtry has the air of an ordinary English country gentleman. His age is thirty-eight. He has a red mustache, slight side whiskers, and was exceedingly plainly dressed. He was terribly embarrassed. As he gave his testimony he glanced with an air of awkwardness round the court, as though ashamed of the publicity into which he had been suddenly brought. He swore to the utter falsity of the allegations made against his wife. Sergeant Parry called on the Court for its severest sen tence. He said that the public must be protected from such mendacious scurrility. Mr. Willis, Q. C., replied. He argued that the prisoner had received the information from another person, and had supposed it to be true. He then created a great sensation by introducing the name of the Prince of Wales. "Far be it from me," said he, "to suppose that a prince could depart from that morality which it is his duty to maintain." A ripple of half suppressed but audible laughter ran round the spectators' seats. The barristers nudged each other, Sir Robert Carden busied himself more deeply in his Times, the Lord Mayor glanced severely at the Sheriff's, and Sir Henry Hawkins gazed earnestly into space. The clerk restored order at once, and Justice Hawkins summed up the case impartially. The plea of guilty was then accepted, and registered on the files of the Court.

as Rosenberg had been convicted in the Langtry case he would accept his plea in answer to the charge of simple libel in the West case. With respect to the printers he was will-

After lunch Sir Watkin Williams stated that

ing they should go free on entering recognizances to a large amount for future good behavior. He proceeded to read the article entitled "Mrs Cornwallis at Home" He argued that Mrs. West's husband had done his best to stop the sale of her photographs, and added that the newspapers which denied this, saying that the will of an individual was paramount in such a case, had misled their readers by a blundering interpretation of the laws enacted under the auspices of the Copyright Commission. Mr. Willis asked that the prisoner be treated with leniency. "Rosenberg." he said, "has a wife and young children. They will have no means of support. They will be utterly friendless." Judge Hawkins said he would postpone the sentence till Mon-

HARTINGTON'S SPEECH.

prisonment, with a fine of £500.

day. I understand from the counsel that it

will probably be one of eighteen months' im-

THE LIBERAL LEADER'S REPLY TO THE CON-SERVATIVE CRITICS-ENGLAND'S DUTIES AND FUTURE FOREIGN POLICY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD]

LONDON, Oct. 25, 1879. vesterday. Lord Hartington, replying to the criticisms upon the supposed attitude of the liberals regarding foreign affairs and to the charge that a change in the government would unsettle present arrangements, said:-"The liberals are aware that international obligations must be respected as long as the circumstances under which they were made remain unchanged, and we have felt from the beginning that one of the worst consequences of our mischievous and misguided foreign policy was that its consequences do not cease immediately with the tenure of the power of its authors. We know that the engagements a government have entered into must be respected, and I defy any one to put his hand on any statement by any responsible leader of the liberal party to the contrary. We are asked what our policy will be.

FUTURE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT "It is impossible to describe in its details the policy of the future, under circumstances of which we can know nothing certain and of which we can only make a forecast. England's policy should not be an imitation of the policy of any other Power. There is no Power in Europe, except England, which has not known horrors of foreign invasion in the present century. It is natural that the foreign policy of every other State should be greatly influenced by the dread of a recurrence of such disasters. It is not to be wondered at that other States view with suspicion the policy and every movement of nationalities, for the disturbance of the balance of power, and I say that England, which is to a great extent free from apprehensions of this kind, may see unmoved a great deal that passes in Europe which naturally excites the suspicion and apprehension of other nations.

RESTAIN'S VITAL POINTS. "But while the heart of our Empire is the source of all its power and greatness, and enjoys this remarkable, this exceptional security. England is, through her many colonial pessessions, and her Indian possessions, more liable to vital injury-to injury of a different character, but not the less vital—than any other State. The conclusion which I derive from these considerations is that England is less fitted by her position and the nature of her resources than any other Power for a policy of military administration. The Prime Minister spoke the truth when he said that the resources of England were so great that if she went to war she would not have to consider whether she could maintain the war for one or for three campaigns. That I believe to be true; but it is also true that England is less prepared than any other Power for the first campaign and no Minister ought to threaten war or go to war unless he asks himself the question whether the cause is so just, so obviously just in the eyes of the whole people, that they will be ready to make those long, those continued, those protracted sacrifices which would be necessary for the prosecution of the war for one or for three campaigus or for five campaigns.

WHAT SHOULD ENGLAND'S POLICY BE! "Nor does it follow from these opinions that the policy of England ought to be one of selfish and timid isolation. I believe the resources of

England to be so great, and her naval power so great, that her alliance will always be courted in Europe. That alliance ought to be used for the purpose of forming and joining in a combination of the States of Europe, framed for the purpose of preserving the peace and independence of Europe; repress ing the aggressive ambition of any Power; pro tecting the weak against the strong, the free against the oppressor. This is the policy which has always been in the main adopted by the liberal party. It is the policy, I believe, that will now be adopted by the liberal party. It has not been the policy of the present government.

CRITICISM BY THE TIMES. The Times, in a leading editorial article, con menting on Lord Hartington's speech at a liberal demonstration at Manchester yesterday says:-"Lord Hartington cannot be congratulated upon his speech. Neither in its general character nor in its details was it equal to the occasion or to what might be expected of the eader of a great party at a critical moment in the political history of the country. Lords Hartington and Salisbury differ respecting certain broad facts, and the country will not be on the side of the liberal leader."

ROWING IN ENGLAND.

ELLIOTT AND BOYD MATCHED-HANLAN AND

THE CHAMPIONSHIP. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

London, Oct. 25, 1879.

Articles of agreement for a sculling match between Bliott and Boyd stipulate that the race shall rowed on the Tyne course. The first deposit of £50 is to be made on the 31st inst.; the second deposit of £50 on the 19th of December, and the final deposit of £100 on the day before the race. The date of the race has not yet been fixed.

HANLAN AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP. HANLAN AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Sportsman says:—"Hanlan's decision not to compete in England is to be regretted. Elliott claims that he has greatly improved the style of his rowing, and is confident of being able to render a capital account of himself when he again meets Hanlan. Elliott is undoubtedly the stronger man and if he has really discovered how to utilize his strength and to supplement it by avail-ing himself of all those mechanical improvements which contribute so greatly to Hanlan's prowess, he ought to be able to defeat Hanlan with some amount of case. There can be little doubt that any challenge cup to Elliott's request that his arrangements with Boyd be sanctioned, as Hanlan declines o accept his challenge. Elliott's claim for the cup is to be made immediately. The highest aquatiauthorities in England agree that Hanlan has forfeited his title of champion of England as well as claim to the cup."

TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

FEARS THAT ENGLAND INTENDS TO ESTABLISH A PROTECTORATE - CAPTAIN CHANDLES. OF THE LACKAWANNA, ADVISES A PROTEST-CITI-ZEN BARTLETT LIKELY TO BE CAPTHEED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1879. The communication in regard to affairs in Samos, eccived by the Secretary of the Navy, and laid by him before the Cabinet meeting yesterday, is from Captain R. Chandler, commanding the United States ship Lackawanna. It is dated Apia, Samoa, 23d of

August last, and concludes as follows:-On the 23d of this month the British High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Gordon, is expected here in one of Her Majesty's ships. As he is just out from England he may be empowered to annex the Samoan group and establish a protectorate. If that proves true I shall protest against the annexation of Pago Pago Harbor and the land set aside or assigned as a coaling station ceded by treaty to the United States, and go there, if necessary, to protect our station. In the future Pago Pago, being in a direct line from San Francisco to New Zealand and Australia, will be a very important point, especially if our commerce in those seas increases as it is likely to do; and as article 2 of our treaty with Samoa surrenders that harbor to us I would advise, most respectfully, the immediate establishment of a coaling station there, even if the amount of coal landed amounts to only a few tons. On the 23d of this mouth the British High Com

Captain Chandler then mentions as part of his intions from Rear Admiral Rogers a telegran sent to the Admiral from the Secretary of the Navy

He continues:-

He continues:—

I have endeavored to the best of my ability to avoid complications and to protect Americans; but I think a well educated, houest lawyer, without the privilege of engaging in business, is the only man that can properly represent our government as consul here; for it requires one well versed in law and diplomacy to meet and cope with the complicated state of affairs now existing.

The first part of Captain Chandler's despatch and a number of accompanying documents give detailed accounts of the domestic disturbances connected with the conflict between the old and new government parties. It is mentioned that on the 17th o June the German Consul and the Acting British Consul made a protest to the American Consul "against the position of General Bartlett (a private American citizen) in connection with the government." Captain Chandler also reports that the chiefs of the new party paid a visit to the American Consul to inquire whether the United States would punish them if Bartlett was killed in war. The Consul informed them that they would not be punished, but requested them to take Bartlett alive if possible and deliver him to the Consul, which they agreed to do. Altogether, Captain Chandler's report shows that the condition of governmental affairs on the Island of Samae is very complicated. There are three so-called governments; one, that of the old government party, which occupies and controls a portion of the territory; another, the opposition, occupying another portion, and the government of the American, British and German Consuls over a portion which is recognized by the conflicting parties as neutral. June the German Consul and the Acting British Con

CUBA.

HAVANA, Oct. 25, 1879. Captain General Blanco, with his staff, started for the seat of the insurrection to-day. The Vice Gov ernor was left in charge of the government. Yesterday General Blanco gave a solemn audience to the

MR. BANGS EXPLAINS.

HE CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN MISREPRESENTED-THE DIFFICULTY A PURELY BUSINESS AF-WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 25, 1879.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
A special despatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., in this orning's HERALD is grossly false. There was : slight difficulty between my business manager and myself, and I had to assert my manhood in self-defence. Miss Josephine Bailey, most unjustly men tioned as the cause of the controversy, had othing to do with either the quarrel or the reconciliation, and, in fact, knew nothing of i until it was all over. The version sent the HERALD misrepresents the whole affair and does a crue wrong to a most estimable lady. Except the fact whole of the special despatch. F. C. BANGS.

A CARD FROM MANAGER MILLER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

READING, Pa., Oct. 25, 1879. The HERALD of to-day contains a special telegram from Wilkesbarre, Pa., connecting my name with an alleged Bangs-Miller altercation in a hotel that town. Please publish the fact that I nothing whatever to do with the Bangs Company, nor was I in Wilkesbarre at all on the day the as sault is alleged to have been committed. I knew nothing of the matter until my attention was called to it in the HERALD, and the person with whom Mr. Bangs had his difficulty was certainly not myself. GEORGE M. MILLER. Respectfully.

Manager Grand Opera House, SPECULATION RESULTING IN SUL-CIDE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1879 Charles Andrews, proprietor of two saloons in this city shot and killed himself in his room this morning. It is said he had grown desperate from losses in "bucket shop" speculations. CONFLAGRATIONS IN GEORGIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Macon, Oct. 25, 1879.

A configration occurred in Hawkinsville this afernoon, which destroyed the Bozeman warehouse with 1,500 bales of cotton; the stores of P. C. Clegg & Co., F. H. & C. C. Bozeman, J. F. Lewis & Co.; Lewis Leonard & Co., bankers, D. Rhodes, J. W. Eowler, the Town Library and Masonic Hall. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000. The fire was accidental in its origin. Two

steamers and firemen were sent from Macon to assist in putting it out. Jelks Brothers lose \$10,000 and W. B. Steele \$5,000 on cotton. No insurance. DESTRUCTION OF A SCHOOL.

The Monroe Female College was burned in Forsyth this morning. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$6,000.

A MOB OF TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] FREDERICKTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1879.
Thirteen women marched to Kelly's saloon to-day and beat in the door and windows with hatchets, and destroyed everything within, including sev-eral barrels of liquors and beer, cases, casks, bottles, jugs, demijohns, counters, storand all the fixtures. The building a total wreck. O'Conner's saloon was also visite and all the liquor destroyed. Drug stores were notified to remove their liquors before Monday or they would be treated like the others. The women will be arrested on Monday. They have a strong money backing. Great excitement prevails.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

James Parton, of Newburyport, Mass., is at the Union Square. Congressman Amos Townsend, of Ohio, and Captain Francis Pavy, of England, are at the Fifth Avenue. Ex-Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, is at the Hoffman. George Peabody Russell is at the Brevoort. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, ot Oswego, N. Y., is at the Astor. Senator S. H. Wendover, of Stuyvesant, N. Y., is at the Westminster.

CUTICURA CUTICURA

REMEDIES
have speedily and permanently cured humors of the skin
and scalp of children and infant sellicted since birth.
The treatment prescribed in such cases is mild doses of
the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a perfectly safe yet powerful
blood purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA, the great
skin cure. The CUTICURA SCAP should be the only soap
applied to the diseased skin for cleansing purposes.

HUMOR ON A CHILD since birth cured, after faithful medical treatment had since birth cured, after faithful modical treatment had failed.

Messrs. Werks & Pottent:—Gentlernn—My little son, two years of age, has had a humor on one side of his face since he was born, which during the last four months has spread over the cutire side of the face, the chin, oar and side of the head. If must have itched and treitated him a great deal, as he scratched the surface all the time on matter what was applied. I used many remedies by advice of friends and my physician without benefit until found Cutruma, which immediately alwayd the itching and inflammation and entirely cured him. Respectfully, 3011M, SURRY.

with Walworth Manufacturing Company.

Boston, April 15, 1878.

Note,—Once cured, the skin may be rendered soft and fair by using the Cutruma Soar exclusively for toilet or nursery purposes.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS.

More cures of skin and scalp affections by the Cuticure More cures of skin and scalp affections by the Cuticure Fred. Rohrer, Esq., Cashier Stock Growers' National Bank, Pueblo, Colorado, writes—'I am so well pleased with its effects on my buby that I cannot afford to be with-out it in my house. It is a wonderful cure, and is bound to become very popular as soon as its virtues and known to to become very popular as soon as its virtues are known; the masses."

J. S. Woeks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albans, Vt., says in a letter dated May 28:—"It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of sores. I have recommended it to soveral and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

M. M. Chick, Esq., 41 Franklin st. Boston, says.—"My little daughter, eighteen mouths old, has what the doctors call occoma. We have tried almost everything, and at last have used Certicuza, and she is almost a new child and we feel very happy."

PRICKLY HEAT.

incidental to the Texan climate.

Messrs, Weeks & POTTER:—GENTLEMEN—Enclosed please find \$\foatsilon t \text{ args box of CUTTCULAL.}\$ The small one that I received some time ago has been very efficacious, especially in prickly heat or rash, as some people call it, I am noising it about. Yours truly, THOMAS W. BUCKLEY.

MASON, Texas, Sept. 22, 1878.

Mason, Texas, Sept. 22, 1878.

Curicula is a most valuable external application. It heats all curts, braises and abrasions of the skin, restores the hair when destroyed by scalp diseases, removes dandruff and keeps the scalp clean and the hair soft and pliable. It is as agreeable as it is effective, and is ably assisted, in every case by the Curicula Soar, which is particularly recommended to mothers for cleansing the skin and scalp of infants and children. It is toolet as well as medicinal, and is the most fragrant and refreshing soap for the nursery and bath of any yet prepared.

Parents have our assurance that these remodes contain nothing injurious to the youngest infant, evidence of which may be found in the certificates of Dr. Hayes and Professor Merrick accompanying each remedy.

Consultation rooms for chronic diseases of the skin and scalp, especially of women and children, 35 Madison av.

MARY E. JOSELIVA, M. D.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are propared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 300 Washington st. Boston, and are for sale by all druggists. Price of Curicula small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, \$1. RESOLEWRY, \$1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

A.-A.-A.-WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS s imitated and counterfeited, and purchasers will have

USE CAUTION IN PURCHASING. I beg leave to call the attention of the readers to testi-

monials in favor of the monial of the moni

Schnarrs is a remedy in chronic catarrh complaints

I take great pleasure in boaring highly creditable test mony to its efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which you recommend it. Having a natural tendency the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation I regard it as one of the most important remedies o chronic catarribal affections. With much respect, you obedient servant, CHAS. A. LEAS, M. D., New York. CHEMICAL AND TRUINICAL LABORATORY.

IN EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK, Nov. 25.)
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned have carefully and theroughly analyzed a sample of your AROMATIC SCHEDAR SCHEATER, selected by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances, more or loss injurious to health. From the result of our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, healthful as a beverage and effectual in its medicinal qualities Respectfully yours. ALEX. TRIPPEL Chomist.

PRANCIS E ENGLEHARD, M. D.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS. ANGOSTURA BITTERS. ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, not used over the whole civilized world and indersed by leadin used over the whole civilized work and physicians as a sure cure of dyspepsia, diarrhors ague and colics. Try it, but BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask your greeze or druggest for the genuine s Ask your grocer or druggest for the genuine article manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.
J. W. Hancox, United States sole agent, 51 Broadway; box 2,610 Fost office.

A.- SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. Though pure and simple and so mild It might be used by any child. Yet SOZODONT'S so swift and sure That mouth and teath with wondron- spec From tarter and from taint are freed, Till they become sweet, white and pure.

LADIES ARK THE BEST JUDGES on all matters connected with the toilet. They he cided that Soxonovar is what they will have. We woman will she will, you may depend on it, and when won't she won't, there's an out on't. This account he popularity of Soxonovar. Soid by druggests. ASTOR HOUSE SHOE STORE, STERN'S AMERI-lean Walking Shoes, hand sewed, \$3: button Gairens, \$3 and \$4; Boors, \$7; Gairens, \$2 50; Dexes Shoes, \$2 50. STEIN, 2 Barcing st.

A.—HATS FOR GENTLEMEN AT LOWEST A.-RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED, BY DR. Marsh's treatment; 40 years' practical experience Office, 2 Vescy st. Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church; no aptewn branch. A.—"KEEP OUT THE COLD."

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